THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

For Lease.

The large and well known furniture warehouse and salesroom, 75 and third street, now occupied by Messrs. Lyon & Co., is offered for lease for a term of years or by the month. Apply to Simon Johnston, corner Smithfield and Fourth avenue.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, in Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial Rooms. 3

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.

Take the best, and buy your Drugs, Paints Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles at Joseph Fleming's, 85, corner Market street and the Diamond. He keeps the largest assortment, the best selected stock, and the cheapest stock over offered in the city, and he is determined to dispose of them at prices that will satisfy the public.

Hoff's Malt Extract

Is a beverage particularly adapted to persons of weak and debilitated constitutions, and all those who are suffering from dyspepsia, want of appetite sensible, chlorosis, etc., general debility and derangement of the whole system. It takes the place of, and is superior to, porter, and spirituous liquors as a remedial agent, and in all cases where slightly stimulating beverages and tonic are needed. wwf

Tenders, Lemons.

"Seeley's Hard Rolling Tenax" uniformly excel Rosendale, Newark, Louisville, Cumberland or any hydraulic cement, and are sold in quantity cheaper. Call and examine, or send for circular. H. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all druggists. wwf

Bouch'ys Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, Mellor, Lea & Co., Kensington, Pittsburgh. Also, Linseed Oil, and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Dryers at prices lower than the lowest. 3

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Next Public Debt Statement.

Bad Exhibit for the Pacific Railways—The Senate Committee's Indian Policy—The Redistribution of the Currency—Coin Contracts—Cuba and the Neutrality Laws—The Tenure-of-Office Question—The Paraguayan Affair—Pacific Railway Troubles—Interesting Correspondence Between Gen. Cass and President Buchanan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1869.

Committee Appointments.

The extent to which the Senate Indian Committee will go in the direction advised by Sumner, Wade, Price and others, is popularly indicated by the announcement which Mr. Harlan, Chairman, has drawn up and will offer when the Appropriation bill is considered. It authorizes the President to appoint a board of not more than ten commissioners, to serve without pecuniary emolument, who may, under his direction, supervise and control the disbursement of any part of the appropriations made by the act including the moneys contemplated thereby, erection of buildings for missionaries, teachers, shops and mills, improvement of farms, removal of Indians, organization of schools, and employment of teachers, farmers, mechanics, interpreters and laborers to be employed by law, and may remove any such employees and employ others at discretion; and the said Board of Commissioners shall have authority, subject to the President's approval, to establish all necessary rules and regulations for the trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and may, when present at any Indian agency or superintendency, suspend such agent or superintendent for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, or such subagent for incompetency or such immorality as unfits him for such position, and from and after suspension, such suspended officers shall cease to act until the President otherwise directs, and the Department is authorized to fill the office temporarily occupied by Indian tribes into districts, and to assign two or more of said Commissioners to service in any one of such districts respectively, and the Commissioners so assigned shall have all matters pertaining to said districts have all rights and authority of a full board, and twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated to pay the necessary expenses of said Commissioners.

Redistribution of the Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day submitted his views on the subject of the distribution of the currency to the House Banking Committee. He favors an increase of fifty millions in National Bank circulation, and withdrawal of the same amount of the greenbacks with substitution of four per cent. bonds as basis of National Bank business. He shows that the bonds now held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for bank circulation amount to three hundred and forty-four millions seven hundred thousand dollars, for which, on the proportion of eighty per cent. interest capital and circulation, might be obtained four hundred and seventy-seven millions five hundred thousand four per cents. He thinks three hundred and seventy-five million four per cents, would take by the whole amount now held as security by the government, and would secure three hundred millions circulation the same as is now out. The remaining sixty-two and a half millions four per cents, would secure fifty millions more circulation, being sold for cash would furnish fifty million United States notes to be cancelled in lieu of national bank notes, and would give twelve and a half millions besides to be used in the purchase and cancellation of other interest bearing securities.

The Public Debt.

The forthcoming statement of the public debt, which is to be published on the 1st of April, the Government indebtedness, will contain a new feature of great public interest, but not calculated to strengthen the standing of the Pacific Railroads. It is a table giving the amount of interest accrued and paid on the various roads, amount of interest thereon paid by the Government and the amount of the interest reimbursed by the roads to the National Treasury. The principal supposed time roads, on which the largest amounts of bonds have at least paid their own interest, and the statement will prove the contrary, and indeed show they have not paid half of it. The exact figures have not yet come, but Secretary Boutwell's exhibit will be worth careful examination.

Coin Contracts.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed to report a bill relating to coin contracts, which is as follows, and will probably be brought in to-morrow:

Be it enacted, &c., That any contract in writing hereafter made, specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin on sale of property, or rendering of labor or service, or the hire or use of property, which as carried into the execution may have been adjudged on the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or contract, or rendering such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced by proceedings in law or equity, and a suit brought for enforcement of any such contract proof of the foal consideration may be given.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The Secretary of State, on application of the Spanish Legation here, has sent instructions to all district marshals and district Attorneys to enforce the provisions of the neutrality law against all parties fitting out filibustering expeditions intended or supposed to be intended for Cuba. The President has not put command in on Mr. Lemus, envoy of the revolutionists of that Island, and the Secretary of State has only seen him at his private rooms, and not at the Department. Mr. Fish advises the President in all these matters, and neither agent in Cuban affairs, and there is every reason for believing this advice will be followed.

The Tenure-of-Office Question

Has finally got into Conference Committee, the House having agreed to the Senate amendments by 98 to 67, a majority of 31 Republicans being for agreeing to the Senate bill. The committee from the Senate is Trumbull, Edmunds and Grimes, and from the House, Boutwell, Bingham, and Wasnburn of Wisconsin. Of these gentlemen, Grimes and Butler are decidedly for repeal and Washburn moderately so, while Edmunds is very strong for the law, and Trumbull and Bingham are for it, but ready to compromise. The Committee, on the whole, is an admirable one. It is holding a secret meeting this evening, and will meet again to-morrow morning.

Paraguayan Matters.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day began an investigation into Paraguayan matters. Ex-Minister Washburn was examined at length, and told the story of his dealings with Lopez and Admiral Davis. It was in general part a confirmation of what he has already said in his various letters and official reports. Bliss, one of his secretaries, is to be examined during the week.

Pacific Railroad Matters.

The action of the Senate Railroad Committee yesterday in fixing Ogden as the point for a junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, and the action of the House in ordering an investigation into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad up a good deal of talk. The House Committee meets to-morrow to begin its investigation, and at least six gentlemen ready for a lively fight.

Over 18 Thousand Unemployed Clerks.

The House Committee on Appropriations have a certificate that of 4,700 employees in the Treasury Department and its various bureaus only 1,700 are announced by new the remaining 3,000 have been dropped among the early appropriation bill for a number of years.

To be Retained.

Frank Lubbin Rector W. Clarke, has called upon himself to secure Assessor Eugene of Cincinnati, in his position. Senator Sherman says he has pledged himself to Clarke to do all in his power to retain Morgan, and Clarke claims that Commissioner Delano has agreed on accordance with his Clarke's representations, to retain the Negro.

Another Prince Paris Case.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided by six to three, that Blanchard (Republican), of Louisiana, has a prima facie right to a seat against Hunt (Democrat).

The Book Bill

As finally passed by the Senate at eight o'clock this evening, withdraws thirty millions from the Eastern and Northern banks for the South and West, which must be done within three months. The opinion of the House is so much divided, that it is wholly impossible to tell what will be done in that body with the measure.

Final Adjournment.

A resolution for adjournment on next Tuesday was carried through the House unanimously to-day. The Senate cannot finish its work by that time, but may perhaps be so by the end of next week, though this does not now seem probable.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1869.

REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Lancaster, somerset county, Elijah Christopanning, vice James Ashleigh, removed.

Woomsburg, Bedford county, David F. Koontz, vice C. E. Stuver, removed; Shippensburg, Allegheny county, George R. Sterrett, vice C. Knox, removed; Bellefonte county, Samuel A. Mower, vice J. S. Rudy, deceased; Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Jeremiah Kelly, vice W. R. Swoope, resigned; Hartsville, Bucks county, George W. Knauth, vice J. S. Rotzell, deceased; Towanda, Bradford county, Edmund J. Whitford, vice Simon J. Wiley, resigned; Ebensburg, Cambria county, J. Todd, Esq., Hollidaysburg, vice Rowe J. Lloyd, resigned.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a commission will assemble in New York on the 1st of April, to examine and report upon the matters of the bridge across the Hudson River between Newton and Hay, King composes the commission.

ARMY CHANGES.

Brevet Col. Schofield, Major 2d Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the War Department and ordered to report to Gen. Sheridan in the Department of Missouri. Brevet Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Meade, Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic.

ARMY CORPS NOMINATION.

The President to-day sent only one name to the Senate, namely: Chas. S. Wainwright, to be Marshal for the District of Wisconsin. Gen. Sheridan reports the graduation of President Grant at West Point, and served 1 year in the war, principally in the Southwest, as Major General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Reconstruction, by a strict party vote, to-day agreed to report Butler's resolution.

The entire mass of applications for positions in the Treasury Department, solicitors, counsels, &c., have been classified and referred to the Solicitor Department, and placed for regular examination to the end of next month. Lists are appended to each. The appointments will be made from them, so as to give the several States their due proportion of the offices. With regard to letting paid to the strength in the Department in all cases.

The General Committee who had charge of the Inauguration Ball, held a meeting last evening, and resolved to devote the surplus funds to the purchase of Clarke Mills's statue of President Lincoln.

The President received several visitors this morning among them Senators Tipton, Corbett and Robertson.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present.

Mr. Hoar has decided to accept the office of Solicitor of the Treasury.

Major Walter McFarland, of the Corps of Engineers, has been assigned to duty in charge of the harbor improvements of Lake Erie west of the Welland Canal.

The new Superintendent of the Treasury Department was besieged this morning by colored men and women, who came to inquire about the building.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been directed to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, by wire or mail, the names of all persons appointed to each. The appointments will be made from them, so as to give the several States their due proportion of the offices. With regard to letting paid to the strength in the Department in all cases.

The Board of Commissioners of Emigration met this morning, when three millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to pay the expenses of the Board for the ensuing year

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1869.

Ten terms of office question has gone to a Committee of Conference, General BUTLER being chairman on the part of the House. We may reasonably expect that by the close of the present week the two branches of Congress will come to an understanding.

It is to be regretted that the progress of Christianity is too often accomplished by the aid of the sword. We have more rumors of difficulties between the missionaries and the Chinese at Foo Chow. The native priests in that city pluralled the walls with appeals calling upon the people to rise and exterminate all foreigners. To restrain the violence of the mob a British gunboat brought its guns to bear upon the city, and at last accounts British power was in the ascendancy.

MEXICAN BUREAUCRACY, it seems, is subjected incessantly to a fire in the rear. Although the United States, England and France are perfectly satisfied with the various negotiations concluded by the Embassy under his charge, the Hong Kong journals never leave a number without attacking the embassy and ridiculing its object. The Hong Kong journals, it is needless to add, are edited and owned by Englishmen. This is a sufficient commentary on their course.

THE reiterated bombs made by General BUTLER that he secured better game than that which he trailed on the scent of impeachment, is not altogether creditable, at any rate not so commendable as some journals appear to think. We are not aware of anything in the obligations of a Congressman that compels him to make a scarb-hound of himself. The knowledge we hear so much about as being "under BUTLER'S thumb," in our opinion, was obtained in a very questionable manner.

THE *State Guard*, of Harrisburg, makes a good point on the Legislature with reference to the proposed change of contract for doing the public printing. When the *Guard* proposed to print the *Legislative Record*, one year ago, for eleven dollars a page, instead of fifteen, the price paid Mr. BROWNING, the Legislature refused to accept the offer, for the reason that the contract could not be broken, yet in the face of this fact it is gravely proposed to violate a contract for printing the *Military History*. Would it not be well to consider these facts before proceeding any further against the State Printer?"

WHAT have the friends of capital and the advocates of capital punishment to say to the following item of three of the payment in the Real case, published in the New York journal:

> "This is to certify that we are each of us now in receipt of John Real, convicted murderer of Mary Allen, and sentenced to be hanged, for a binding of that certain agreed to, and that we are satisfied that a commutation to murder of the first degree, and a sentence to imprisonment for life in the State Prison, has been made with the understanding and belief on the part of the undersigned, that the prisoner, John Real, would be nearly dead in the State Prison."

Was it political influence that secured the action of these three jurymen, or what was the nature of the "assurances" held out to them?

A LONDON letter writer to the effect that in fall abroad in American affairs, especially since the inauguration of President GRANT, and we are assured that hitherto of thousands of admirers in England "fully hope and believe that under his rule the United States may be destined to arise at greater glory than ever in the past." That this is "not an unmeaning civility," the writer proceed to presents the following table of quotations of the closing prices of our five-twenties:

Jan. 15,	87½	Feb. 26,	89¾
Feb. 2,	88	March 5,	89¾
Feb. 8,	89	March 8,	89¾
Feb. 19,	89¾	March 22,	90

The writer proceeds to remark as follows:

> "This systematic advance, since our assuming the office by General GRANT, is very good evidence that although I have only mentioned the months in which the quotations are stated to be published. The monthly quotations are given in the middle of the month, and the figures in the middle of the month, and the figures in the middle of the month, and the figures

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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BANKING HOUSE

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DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30th, 1869.

The new York financial groups have pointed to this week as likely to be about a most eligible money market. The great annual settling day, the first of April, happens in its midst, and the contraction of the banks on the one hand, and the liquid resources of currency on the other, will create a squeeze in the money market which it will be well to prepare for in good season. The banks have been gradually stripping to the lowest point of safety, discounting to the uttermost up at this season of the year among the farmers and the manufacturing interests, and the latter have been accordingly fed into city customers, has been very small. Currency has gone to distant points, and is now in the Eastern mills, and in Philadelphia to be distributed to the Pennsylvania mines. The Government loans have been effected, and the balances with us in meeting the first calls of the general demand, and the payments in the first week in the stringency which will result when the time moves up comes.

The New York banks have been reported than they have ever been before, and they have increased their loans and discounts an amount of about $20,000,000, or nearly 12 per cent., in "bank expansion." Since the contraction began on Saturday, an entire week of effort has been accordingly made to get in currency, and some large checks are still on the market for sale. In Drew, Sniderer, & Co.'s list, were offered privately at 1½, and bills at 1½, and old at 1½ per cent. Round lots of $100,000 and upwards are also on the market for sale to raise currency.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Buying.	Selling.
6's, 1881, Reg.	113½	113¾
6's, 1881, Coup.	113½	113¾
6's, 5-20's, 1862, Reg.	111½	111¾
6's, 5-20's, 1862, Coup.	111½	111¾
6's, 5-20's, 1864, Reg.	111½	111¾
6's, 5-20's, 1864, Coup.	111½	111¾
6's, 5-20's, 1865, Reg.	111½	111¾
6's, 5-20's, 1865, Coup.	111½	111¾
6's, 5-20's, new issue, Reg.	111½	111¾
6's, 5-20's, new issue, Coup.	111½	111¾
6's, 10-40's, Reg.	107½	107¾
6's, 10-40's, Coup.	107½	107¾
7-30's, 1st series	105½	105¾
7-30's, 2d series	105½	105¾
7-30's, 3d series	105½	105¾

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Agents Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the highest and lowest stroke, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Board during the day:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Hudson River				
Erie				
Reading				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Chicago & Northwestern				
Chicago & Northwestern pref.				
New York Central scrip				
Cumberland coal				
Quicksilver				
Mariposa				
Mariposa preferred				
Ohio & Mississippi				
Wells, Fargo & Co.				

The dealings of yesterday were:

The oilgine stocks were run up speculatively by "bears" to cover, up early in the day to 135¾, Erie to 97, and Pittsburgh to 99½, but they fell off with the general depression. New York Central was sustained by the report consistently circulated in the street that Commodore Vanderbilt had arranged to pay the dividend on the scrip, so as to float the stock and scrip separately and at the same price. This is merely done probably to prevent a squeeze in Commodore's favor against the company. The company cannot pay the dividend on the scrip without violating the injunction, and then the scrip would be illegal, and both the stock and scrip would become without value in law, and of no value unless as a collateral. The fancy rates paid for money at the close were due to the 1st day of April, when the dividend on New York Central is a collateral. There is a very uneasy feeling among all the operators and insiders on the Board.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 84 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous stocks. Sales regularly at the New York Stock Board every day while in session, to be purchased and sells on commission and stocks on the regular rates on the regular terms at the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 30, 1869.

Our general markets to-day were moderately active. Flour seems firmer with a good demand. Grain continues inactive and prices weak. Provisions are active and prices still ruling.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote pots good to choice at 7c 30 lbs; pearls at 8c.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 6@7c in gallon.

BEANS—Market dull at $2 @ $2 25 for common to prime.

BUTTER—Supply fair and sales at rom 30c for choice to extra and 25@28c for fair to prime.

BRAN—Scarce with a good demand. Sales of small at 22c $ 100 lbs.

LARD OIL—Market dull at $1 00 for extra No. 1 and $1 30 for No. 1.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Demand large and business done at some advance. Sales of 10 tierces sugar cured hams at 16c; sugar cured shoulders, 12c; plain sides, 16c; clear sides, 16½c; clear pork, 24½c. Mess pork, $32 50. Lard, in tierces, 16c; and in barrels 16½c. Bacon shoulders, 12c; and in barrels 13½c for common to good, and 15c for sugar cured.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote peaches at 16@18c for quarters; 24@25c for halved, and 30@32c for peeled. Apples are firm at 9@10c for quarters, as to quality.

CHEESE—There is but little in market, prime to good country commands 20@21c as to quality.

COFFEE—Prices range from 25 @30@32c for Rio, as to quality.

FISH—Light pressed is quoted at $22@24 per ton, and loose at $20@22.

SALT—By the car load sales were made at $2 90 @ 3 00.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. Sales of pearls limited, by the barrel, at 9c; packed, in small lots from store at 9½ to 10c.

SEEDS—We quote clover seed at from $5 to $6 per bushel, as to quality, and timothy at $3 @3 50, as to quality, and flaxseed at $2 @2 10.

WHISKY—Sales at 93c@$1.

MEAL—Feed—The Pearl Mill prices are, per bushel, 1 50 for superfine, 1 60 for extra, 1 70 for family, 1 80 for superfine, 2 for extra, and 2 10 for family.

FLOUR—Firmer, with a good demand and an increased over last week in the transactions. From store sales were made of 100 bbls superfine at $6 50@6 75; 100 bbls extra at $7 @7 25; 100 bbls family at $7 50@8; 100 bbls fancy at $8 50@9; 100 bbls Pearl Mill

The Daily Commercial.

THE OIL PIPE MONOPOLY.

Movement of Producers in the Oil Districts.

The Free Pipe bill, proposed by the Petroleum Producer's Association of Pennsylvania, at a meeting with determined opposition from those interested in the Western Oil and Pipe Company, brought into existence with a view "to the Legislature and Governor of Pennsylvania. A call has been issued by the secretary of the Petroleum Association, for a meeting of the members at City Hall to-day, at one o'clock, with reference to the Free Pipe bill. The call says:

A Free Pipe Law can only be obtained by weight of numbers and amount of action. This meeting alone is important enough to call out the presence at this meeting, of every individual and however slight his personal interest may be in the production of petroleum. The Western Oil and Pipe bill, recently passed by the Legislature, was, we understand, hastily signed by the governor, notwithstanding the remonstrance of two thousand four hundred citizens of the counties of this district, giving a new franchise right to transport oil through pipes in the state of Pennsylvania, to a corporation, working in favor of one Pipe Line, and one, at least, over which we have no control, no more of any public spirit will fail to protect the rights of the producers of petroleum to secure the repeal of this bill, and the enactment of a Free Pipe law which will secure equal rights to a free people.

The opposition to the Free Pipe Bill is formidable. The President of the Association acknowledges an ownership in the Empire Transportation Company of one-fifth, and although avowedly in favor of a Free Bill, it cannot be supposed that the interest of this company would be injuriously affected by its passage. One Representative is an owner in the Western Transportation Company, opposed to the Free Pipe Bill, and was, at last accounts, from Harrisburg, where he was using all his influence with his constituents, working to defeat your Free Bill. Another owner whose pipes will have to cross the Pennsylvania Railroad to reach the Central Railroad, or Philadelphia lumber yards, is a power and energetic influence of that corporation. Honorable Senators and Representatives do not hesitate to say that no such power in a free land can be passed by the people or Legislature.

It is a sufficient argument to argue that the Free Bill is asked for by every individual in the district, that if does not affect them, a people of the State outside the district, that a want of it will restrain in the growth and business of the district, that it will afford the capitalist a right to expect, promises the largest material return in the shortest time, that it will give the largest freedom of development that we can continue to compete successfully in the production of petroleum, the staple of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and what is of more importance to us, it will secure to us the largest possible margin of value, and will, therefore, be enabled to dispose of goods consigned to him at the highest market price, and to make the best returns to the producers. Producers are informed by a number of our leading brokers that the refusal or non-shipment of oil is principally occasioned by the want of tankage, and the difficulties of procuring it, and they will be principally benefitted by the passage of the Free Pipe bill.

[illegible] Producers of the City.—The following named gentlemen, members of this city in the Legislature, met in attendance at the Allegheny County Democratic Committee Room, on Monday evening, C. S. Stage, Cleveland; R. G. Wallace, Lawrence county; Wilkinson, of Washington county; Wallace, of W. H. Hall, Pennsylvania; Hall, Forest; Emerson, of Warren; Hall, Crawford; Emerson, Mansfield; Prof. T. E. Hopkins, Oil City.

Sudden.—The house of Charles E. Smith, on Federal street, Allegheny City, was entered Monday night, and a sum of money taken. No clue to the thief has yet been obtained.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Lectures, Class Drills, Etc.

SECOND DAY.

The Institute was opened with prayer by Mr. Campbell, of Allegheny.

Professor Jones, of Erie, was introduced and lectured on "Class Drill in English Grammar."

The speaker dwelt principally upon the importance of Orthography, and the great advantage of training children to detect and correct errors in spelling, misconstructions of sentences, and misplacements of capital letters.

Prof. E. G. Northup, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, followed in a "Class Drill on Arithmetic."

Mrs. Mary Howe Smith then engaged the attention of the Institute for half an hour on "Class Drill on Geography." Her method of instruction is especially interesting, and was warmly endorsed by the teachers.

Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, followed in a lesson on elocution. He urged the importance of teachers having their pupils pronounce every word, and every letter how small the word might be; and this should be carried out in the study of words as well as in the school room. Parents should not grant any request to a child until it was made in good English. The lesson was well commended.

The Institute took a recess until afternoon.

The Institute re-assembled at two o'clock.

After music by the Philharmonic Society, Mrs. Mary Howe Smith entertained the Institute by an address on the subject of recitations in geography.

Prof. G. R. Northup delivered a lecture on the subject of school government and incentives to study, accounting as a general rule the use of other than corporal punishment.

The Institute then adjourned to meet at half past seven o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at half-past seven o'clock, the President in the chair.

The Philharmonic Society sang "Summer Breeze Blow," and "Sailor Boy," in an excellent manner, after which Prof. Shoemaker conducted a brief elocutionary exercise. His reading of a "First Appearance in Print" was received with great applause. This gentleman is an excellent entertainer and contributes largely to the interest of the Institute.

Rev. T. K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., was then introduced, and delivered a lecture appealing to the sense of Government and Execution of Laws. He would assume they were all lawyers, and therefore he may be excused for saying that the metropolis of the western portion of the State, by its geographical position, is destined to become the commercial city, and will, therefore, be entrusted in disposal of goods consigned to him in the interior of the State, and to make the best returns to the producers. Producers are informed by a number of our leading brokers that the refusal or non-shipment of oil is principally occasioned by the want of tankage, and the difficulties of procuring it, and they will be principally benefitted by the passage of the Free Pipe bill.

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CITY MATTERS.

THE CONFLAGRATION AT ST. LOUIS.

Insurance Losses in Pittsburgh $950,000.

The destruction of chemical property at St. Louis, on Monday night, imposes heavy losses upon several of our business establishments, and a large aggregate of losses. The companies bearing the risks, however, are among the soundest of our institutions, and the losses will not at all affect their stability.

The amount of insurance in this city in the following amounts:

Cramer V. Kuerner.—Pittsburgh, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Penn Fire Ins. Co., $5,000; Total, $15,000.

G. B. Kaeppel.—Pittsburgh, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Penn's, $5,000; Allegheny, $5,000; Manufacturers, $5,000; Total, $25,000.

Wm. Kaeppel.—Pittsburgh, $2,500; Eureka, $2,500; Penn's, $2,500; Allegheny, $2,500; Total, $10,000.

Gazette.—Pittsburgh, $2,500; Eureka, $4,000; Brotherly Love, $2,500; Penn's, $2,500; Total, $11,500.

Dispatch.—Pittsburgh, $2,500; Eureka, $2,500; Penn's, $2,500; Allegheny, $2,500; Total, $10,000.

The Hardy Artists and Varnish Co. were not insured in Pittsburgh offices.

INCENDIARISM ABROAD.

From the above it will be seen that the losses are distributed among the companies named, as follows:

Allegheny	$5,000
Citizens'	7,500
Penn's	12,500
Peoples'	12,500
Eureka	4,000
Manufacturers	5,000
Mechanic's	4,500
Total	$50,000

It is stated that risks to the amount of $50,000, not reported above, are held against two or three of the companies named.

The Roads in the New Districts—The Proposed Act.

The plan embodied in the bill presented by Mr. Penny, in the Common Council, on Monday afternoon, for the grading and paving of the main thoroughfares through the new districts, strikes us as not only the most practicable, but at the same time most equitable, when taken into consideration the fact that the property holders in the new districts are comparatively few in number, and the cost of paving is no heavy that a majority of the owners cannot be induced to petition for it. In the old districts, the cost of paving is so heavy that it is necessary to petition for the paving of streets, and the property holders in the new districts will be required to petition for the paving of streets. Council may pay their share of the cost in the new districts.

The new bill does not change the old law so far as it requires a majority of property holders to petition for the paving of streets, but it does change the old law so far as it requires a majority of the owners of property abutting on any street, before Council can order it to be paved, to actually petition for the paving of such street. The consent of a majority of the owners of property abutting on any street, before Council can order it to be paved, is actually practicable in the old districts, but in the new districts it is impracticable, and the consequence is that the work is done, and the property benefitted, but not assessed after. The new bill repeals that section of the law which requires a majority of the property owners to petition for the paving, and also provides that but one-third of the cost of such paving may be assessed on the property fronting on the streets in the new districts—the remaining two-thirds to be provided for by a special appropriation, and exempt from taxation, or all of the property of the street districts, and the property holders in the new districts will have to pay their proportion of the remaining two-thirds of the cost, in annual payments, as paved, but one-third their proportion on the completion of the work. Annually thirty per cent of the cost of the one or two coat, special tax. The new bill does not change the old law so far as it requires a majority in interest to petition for the opening of streets, but it does change the old law so far as it requires the petitioners for the opening of streets to deposit with the petition a sum sufficient to pay the damages assessed, and the petition shall be filed and the damages assessed by the viewers before Council can act on the petition. The petitioners for the opening of streets shall be required to deposit with the petition a sum sufficient to pay the damages assessed, and the petition shall be filed and the damages assessed by the viewers before Council can act on the petition. The petitioners for the opening of streets shall be required to deposit with the petition a sum sufficient to pay the damages assessed, and the petition shall be filed and the damages assessed by the viewers before Council can act on the petition.

The provisions of this act shall not be held to apply to the consolidated city of Pittsburgh formerly known as Lawrenceville and that portion of the city lying between the old and new Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and Birmingham and Lawrenceville.

Resolved, That the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh respectfully recommend the Legislature to favorably consider the enactment of the accompanying act.

Fines and Produce.

A new flour and produce house has been established by Mr. Jas. Bell, formerly of Bell, Brother & Co., on Second avenue, in the vicinity of the Monongahela House. Mr. Bell is a gentleman of long and varied and large experience. Mr. M. Irwin, late of the firm of Irwin & Bro., will be associated with Mr. Bell in the business, and will devote his entire attention to flour and produce. Mr. Irwin is well and favorably known to the shippers for the disposal of their products, and has an extensive acquaintance with the trade in this city, and vicinity, and will, therefore, be enabled to dispose of goods consigned to him to the best advantage. Mr. Irwin will also be associated in the forwarding and commission business, and will be prepared to receive and forward consignments of grain, flour, etc., to the eastern markets. Mr. Irwin's long experience in the business, and his thorough